

LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER.

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LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER,

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THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER--A CHEAP PAPER FOR THE MAN OF BUSINESS, THE FARMER, AND THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

WEEKLY COURIER

SATURDAY : DECEMBER 15, 1855.

The Coming Legislature.

In less than three weeks our State Legislature will commence at the Capitol. As an interval of two years has elapsed since its adjournment, there will necessarily be an accumulation of private business for the attention and disposal of the General Assembly. But we hear of a question of very great public interest that will be brought before the two houses. Then being a Know-Nothing majority on joint ballot, of course, the upper house will receive the various bills, the others will be voted down. The will be voted down a candidate of any party who is not a member of the primeval forest, he was reared. Doubtless the characteristics of frontier life, the bold, manly and energetic disposition of the people and the influence of nature, whose domain had been so severely infested upon that time, first developed in his young mind those traits of character that now distinguish him so prominently.

In 1831 Dr. Everts entered Madison University, New York, and remained in that institution eight years, taking honorable degrees in both the literary and theological departments. Prior to his graduation he had been ordained to the work of the Baptist ministry, and for some time had been a member of the Louisville BAPTIST CHURCH, and was a candidate for the Presidential election of 1856. Frankfort being the headquarters of Mr. Crittenden's friends they will, of course, fit the country members with oysters, champagne and fine wines, in order to obtain a sufficient majority in the Legislature.

The C. N. Convention. Eating drinking games of Boston, and fighting the tiger will indeed occupy most of the time during the season. The State is prospering; Gov. Powell left the finances in good condition; the school fund is secure, and the banks are safe. What more could be desired?

The Frankfort clique may indeed attempt to obtain certain papers in the public treasury, but we imagine that they are just now in such

order that the Legislature will soon upon their solicitation, despite the "shoney flogging" in which they are so accomplished.

But there are some matters of genuine interest that want the early attention of the Legislature. We annex a sketch of such as have suggested themselves to our mind.

1. Investigation of the affairs of the State Penitentiary.

2. Enactment of a Conventional Interest Statute.

3. A law requiring the publication of the General Laws and Sheriff's Sales in the various newspapers.

4. Enacting into the troubles of the Hop-Knife Lunatic Asylum.

5. Appropriations for the completion of the effects of the Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

6. Passage of a law granting the State aid to various railroad enterprises. Of this latter recommendation, we shall like occasion to speak at length at some time. It is a prop. that it has not yet been discussed in Kentucky, but which has met with favor, and been productive of great good in other communities.

Our Representative.

A man that Hon. Humphrey Marshall of this district, had quit the Know-Nothings and gone over to the Danoocracy, obtained general circulation, and caused quite a fluttering among the brethren hereabout. We imagine that is no foundation for the report, and presume it obtained currency by the following extract from the New York Commercial Advertiser, published in the Louisville Journal:

"Mr. Humphrey Marshall of Kentucky was quoted yesterday, as having been a member of the Democratic party, and the late Mr. Know-Nothings, and the late Mr. Southern Whigs, and Northern Know-Nothings, and the late Mr. Anti-Slavery party, and the late Mr. Anti-Slavery organization, and they cannot go for Mr. Marshall and his friends, but have failed to come over to

Mr. Marshall is not quite ready to leave us, he is perfectly satisfied he can make no more out of them. But they need not be surprised at his defection any moment. It may come when least expected, for "white men" (especially some of them) is very uncertain." If he does not attach himself to some other party before the present Congress adjourns, he will not be true to his former friends.

Fighting the Tiger.

In the special Washington correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial, we find the following: Our reader will have no difficulty whatever in giving us who is the distinguished member from Kentucky. "But has been fighting the tiger?" and "Is using his 'millage'." The "distinguished member" has "fought the tiger" before, and was so thoroughly "cleaned out" that only a last year did he leave it. Since then his health has been failing, and in two years he succeeded in establishing three new churches in the immediate vicinity of his home. Those being well provided with houses and in a flourishing condition, a call from the Walnut Street Baptist Church in this city recalled him in an opposite season, and in the fall of 1853 he paid Louisville his first visit. In February he located here as pastor. Since then his life has been well known to the people of this city. He founded a church depressed, and embarked in an enterprise that appeared to great for its abilities. Instantly he set at work, the aspect of affairs was changed. His ministrations became popular, while his activity out of doors inspired confidence in all. Work was immediately re-commenced on the church building, and it is now about being completed--the finest public edifice in the city. The same energy that Mr. Everts has manifested in his pastoral work, has exhibited in every department of his life, and he has, at a loss to remove the stain of his name, and to his

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The New Rochester or Lawton Blackberry.

There is a fruit more improved by cultivation than the blackberry, and in their wild growth there are many varieties, differing as widely in quality as any of the fruits we cultivate. Many years ago we procured from the woods plants of the largest and best variety, and we will it will cast a good influence in favor of combining the elements of opposition to the pro-slavery Democracy.

There was a fusion of the Free-Salers, Republicans, and Know-Nothings proposed in order to defeat the pro-slavery Democracy.

The following is the opinion of an Ohio Know-Nothing:

The V. G. & S. I. think the resolutions of the C. N. Convention is extremely malignant, and we do not think that this attempt to form a new party will succeed.

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AGRICULTURAL.

Winter Shelter for Farm Animals.

The advantages of protecting farm stock from the rain, snow, and chilling blasts of winter in stables and sheds are not so well understood and so highly appreciated in the West as among the more prosperous class of Eastern farmers.

The custom of sufficing cattle to run at large in all kinds of weather during winter, without some place where they can find shelter, to say the least of it, shows a great want of economy. Cattle well protected from the cold and storms of winter will enter upon the grass in spring in good condition, while those exposed, if brought out alive, will appear more skittish, and they will lose half the summer in regaining the flesh they have lost during the winter.

A large extensive Pennsylvania barn is now required in our western climate for the protection of stock, but very simple and cheap sheds may be erected with materials within the reach of every farmer, which will answer all the necessary purposes. This may be done by setting two rows of posts with forked tops, six feet high and ten or twelve feet apart. In the forks let poles on the posts, across these, let a few old rails be laid, forming a roof upon which a quantity of straw may be piled sufficiently high to turn off the rain. Around the north or exposed sides, old rails or slabs from the saw-mill may be placed on end, thus securing cheap and comfortable protection to stock during the severe storms of rain, snow, and winds of winter. These sheds will last several years, and the saving each winter will be many times the cost.

Cric-Houses.

A supply of ice in the summer is no longer regarded as a luxury to be enjoyed by the few, but is now classed among the indispensable articles of health, comfort and convenience in almost every family, and a well constructed ice-house is one of the necessities of life.

The most common practice in the country, is to build ice-houses underground, but experience has demonstrated that ice will keep best in houses built entirely above the ground.

The large commercial ice-houses of Boston, and those in the warmer climates of the South, are built above the ground. An ice-house underground affords greater facilities for filling than one above ground, but when a favorable situation can be obtained near the dwelling, so as to place the house against the side of a bank or rising ground, so that the ice may be put upon the upper side, both these advantages may, in part, be secured.

In building an ice-house, one important requisite must always be secured, viz: thorough drainage, and at the same time so as not to admit the air through the bottom of the house. If the soil is porous or sandy, it will generally afford sufficient drainage without any other outlet; but if the soil is of a retentive, clay character, other means of drainage must be resorted to, or if the water is retained in the soil, or rises so as to come in contact with the ice, it will melt rapidly.

Ice well packed in a house properly constructed, melts on the surface of the mass only; therefore the larger the mass of ice, the less will be the proportion of waste, and for the same reason a cube is the most perfect form in which ice can be packed to prevent waste, and a cube of less than ten feet will not keep through the summer.

The large commercial ice-houses of Boston are constructed upon a plan furnished by N. J. Wylie, Eng., of Cambria, Mass. These houses are built entirely above ground, with double walls, in the following manner: Posts of locust or some other durable timber are set in the ground at proper distances apart, forming the side of the house. Another row of posts are placed outside of these, leaving a space between the rows of two and a half feet at the bottom, and two feet at the top. These posts are packed up on the inside, and the space between is filled with tan-bark or saw-dust. Polvereze charcoal is not so good a conductor of heat, and is better for this purpose than either tan-bark or saw-dust.

The bottom of the house should be filled about one foot deep with blocks of wood; these are leveled off and covered with wood shavings, upon which a strong plank floor is laid to receive the ice. Upon the beams above there is a floor laid and covered several inches deep with saw-dust or tan-bark. The roof of the house should have a considerable pitch, and the space between the upper floor and the roof should be ventilated by a lattice window in each gable-end, or something equivalent, to pass over the warm air which will accumulate beneath the roof. An opening should also be made in the floor above the ice a few inches square, in which a tube should be inserted, and extend one or two feet above the floor.

In packing ice, if the blocks or pieces are turned the other side up from which the ice is formed, it will keep much longer when not turned over. This is probably owing to the fact that ice in freezing is more or less porous, and these pores are closed on the upper side, and when placing the ice in the house the same side up that it is formed, the water will run from the pores and its place will be filled at once with air which will hasten the decay of the ice.

LET HER BE.—A Detroit mercantile gentleman, who had been a slave in the South, since, went to the court of one of the Ontario boats to be shown to his state-room. The clerk denied the application as a little distance, marked B.

Our clerk, who had been a slave in the South, opened the door to his own marked A, where he disclosed a lady passenger, making her toilet, who upon the stranger's appearance, uttered a low scream.

“What a way to accost the lady,” thought the clerk.

“I am not troubling her at all,” shouted the indignant merchant.

“Let me see, I am not troubling her,” thundered the merchant, who felt himself insulted.

The clerk perceiving his friend did not comprehend his meaning, showed him to his room, over the door of which it was designated by the letter B. The joke was well enjoyed by all, and by no one better than the lady in room A.

RAILROAD CAR SEIZED FOR DEBT.—The Zanesville Courier says that, as the Eastern Train on the New York and New Haven Railroad, at Newark, New Jersey, seized three of the passenger cars to satisfy a debt due Cooper & Clark, of Mt. Vernon, for a couple of locomotives furnished by that firm. The passengers were conveyed to Zanesville in the baggage cars.

(Reported for the Louisville Courier.)

COURT OF APPEALS.

MARSHALL—CHIEF JUSTICE.

EDWARD, STATE—THE CHIEF JUDGE.

FRANCIS, STATE—THE CHIEF JUDGE.

W. C. D. D. STATE—THE CHIEF JUDGE.